with his three divisions, and cut off the enemy. The Emperor will be with him.

24th, Imperial headquarters, Ratisbon:

Soldiers, you have done all that I expected! You have balanced numbers by courage. You have gloriously marked the difference that lies between the soldiers of Csesar and the armed hordes of Xerxes.

In a few days we have triumphed in three pitched battles, at Thann, at Abensberg and at Eckmiihl, and in the actions of Freising, of Landshut, and of Ratisbon. Before another month has elapsed we shall be in Vienna.

27th, Miihldorf:

We are now in Austria and covering long days' marches.

30th, Burghausen:

(To Prince Eugene, commanding the army of Italy.) I regret to see that you have abandoned the line of the Piave. In warfare one sees one's own deficiencies, but not those of the enemy. You should have held on until the enemy actually attempted to force the passage of the Piave.

War is a serious business in which one risks one's own reputation and that of one's country; a reasonable man should examine himself and decide whether or no he is fitted for it. I know that in Italy you affect a great contempt of Massena; had I sent him there things would not have happened as they have. Massena has military talents to which we may well doff our hats; we must forget his foibles; every man has some. I made a mistake in giving you the command of the army; I should have placed you under Mass6na in command of the cavalry. Kings of France, even reigning Emperors, have often